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Minister Charan Singh of India sits in his new office in Delhi yesterday. Standing is a political ally, Raj Narain.

Singh Appoints 10 To Cabinet in India

NEW DELHI, July 30 (UPI) — Prime Minister Charan Singh filled out his cabinet today by adding 10 new members, including six who were appointed last week because of opposition to his own party.

The new appointments were made by the Prime Minister's Council, which is the highest decision-making body in the government. The council is headed by the Prime Minister and includes other senior ministers.

The new appointments include: **Minister of Agriculture**, Mr. Jagdev Singh; **Minister of Commerce**, Mr. Jagdev Singh; **Minister of Education**, Mr. Jagdev Singh; **Minister of Health**, Mr. Jagdev Singh; **Minister of Industries**, Mr. Jagdev Singh; **Minister of Labour**, Mr. Jagdev Singh; **Minister of Law**, Mr. Jagdev Singh; **Minister of Local Government**, Mr. Jagdev Singh; **Minister of P.W.D.**, Mr. Jagdev Singh; **Minister of Transport**, Mr. Jagdev Singh.

ghan Leader Takes Over Full Control of Army

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 30 (UPI) — President Zia-ul-Haq today announced that he had assumed full control of the armed forces of Pakistan.

The President said that he had taken this decision because of the need to ensure the stability and security of the country. He said that he would continue to work for the development and progress of Pakistan.

Dependents Set To Quit Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, July 30 (UPI) — The Indian government today announced that it had decided to allow the dependents of Indian soldiers who were killed in the 1971 war to leave Afghanistan.

The government said that it would provide financial assistance to these dependents to help them settle in India. It said that this decision was taken to show its concern for the welfare of the families of its soldiers.

eking Says 300,000 Chinese Aided Hanoi in U.S. War

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI) — President Jimmy Carter today said that he believed that 300,000 Chinese had aided North Vietnam in its war against the United States.

The President said that this was a serious violation of international law and that the United States would take action to stop it. He said that he would continue to work for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

68.9% Jump in Quarter U.S. Oil Profits Spur Tax Debate

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT) — Earnings of the nation's major oil companies climbed by an average of 68.9 percent in the second quarter, and these gains have revived accusations of oil industry profiteering that promise to become a focal point as Congress debates President Carter's windfall profits tax.

The profits jumps in the April-through-June period ranged from 809 percent for the relatively small Ashland Oil Inc. to 20 percent for the Exxon Corp., the industry leader. Texaco Inc.'s net income rose 105 percent and that of the Gulf Oil Corp. 65 percent. For the first half of the year, profits for the 22 largest U.S. oil companies were up 63 percent to \$5.2 billion, according to the American Petroleum Institute, the industry trade group.

The companies defend the level of their profits by saying that most of the large increases were derived from their foreign operations and from their booming petrochemical businesses. Price controls on crude oil produced in the United States and on some oil products severely restrict domestic profits, the companies say, even though healthy profits are needed to finance the search for more fuel supplies.

But the debate continues, and so do the efforts to curb the companies' profits. The House of Representatives has passed a bill to limit the oil companies' profits to 15 percent of their cost of production. The Senate has also passed a similar bill.

Duncan Backed For Energy Post By Senate Unit

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP) — The Senate Energy Committee today unanimously backed Charles Duncan, former president of the Coca-Cola Co., to become President Carter's new secretary of Energy.

The 16-to-0 vote followed testimony by Mr. Duncan that he has been assured direct access to President Carter without interference from the White House staff.

"I have a clear understanding that I will report directly to the president," he said. Moreover, Mr. Duncan said, he and not the White House staff "will deal with policy."

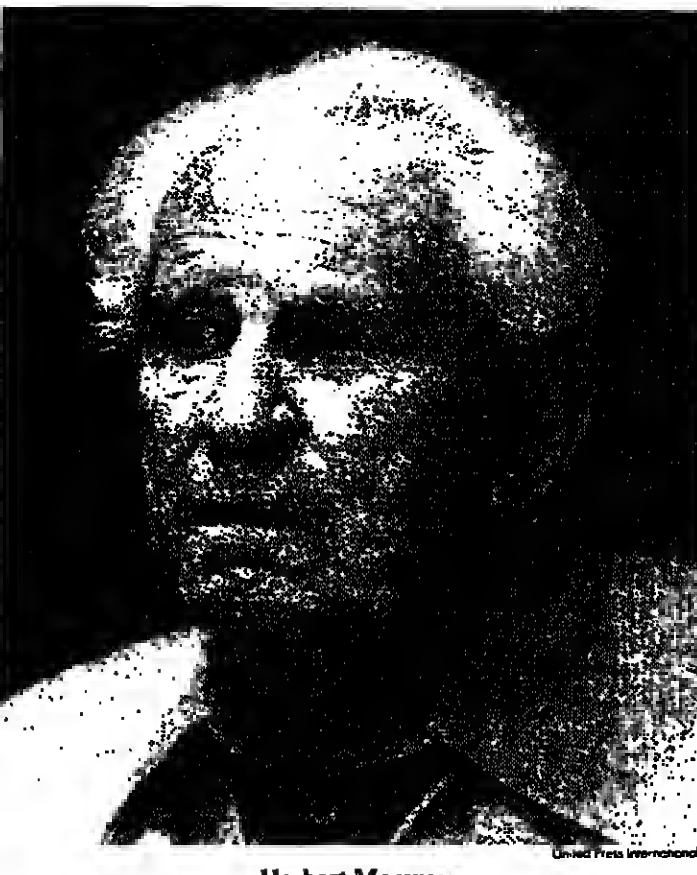
If approved by the full Senate, Mr. Duncan will succeed James Schlesinger, whose resignation was accepted during Mr. Carter's Cabinet shake-up.

To Counter Rising Fuel Costs World Airlines Agree on Fare Increases

GENEVA, July 30 (AP) — The world's major airlines today agreed on a new round of increases in passenger rates and cargo fares by between 9 and 15 percent effective Sept. 1 to compensate for rising fuel costs.

Conference sources said that the complex package won unanimous approval from the 63 airlines at the meeting. Details on the many areas and sub-areas, including those on the most competitive North Atlantic routes, will be announced later this week.

The vice director of Swissair, Hans Rudolf Hagedorn, said that rates in Switzerland will benefit from a hard-currency rebate of between 1.5 and 2 percent because of the strength of the Swiss franc against the dollar. He said that other airlines dealing in hard currency might introduce similar rebates.



Herbert Marcuse

Philosopher of Revolt Herbert Marcuse, Radical Hero, Dies

STARNBERG, West Germany, July 30 — Philosopher Herbert Marcuse, 81, inspiration of student radicals and a leader of the anti-war movement in the United States in the 1960s, died last night after a short illness, a spokesman for his family announced today.

Prof. Marcuse, who retired in 1970 from the University of California at San Diego, was visiting his native Germany as a guest of the Max Planck Institute, a scientific organization.

A native of Berlin, Prof. Marcuse emigrated to the United States in 1934 and became a citizen in 1940. He was with the Institute of Social Research at Columbia University from 1934 to 1940, then served with the War Relocation Authority and the State Department from 1941 to 1950.

He returned to the academic world in 1951, teaching at Columbia's Russian Institute and at Harvard until 1954, when he became professor of politics and philosophy at Brandeis University. He went from Brandeis to the San Diego faculty in 1965 and there soon found himself adopted by student radicals worldwide as their intellectual leader.

Starting in the 1930s with the publication of his first book in Germany, Prof. Marcuse was well known in academic circles throughout his adult life as he grappled with the problems of living in an advanced industrial society.

Yet it was not until the student revolt of the late 1960s that his Marxist-Freudian analysis of contemporary life gained a wider, more vociferous audience. His writings, with their apocalyptic demand for personal and spiritual liberation, reflected the spirit of that generation's protest.

While Prof. Marcuse was adopted by student radicals — marching with demonstrators in Paris in 1968, appearing at the bedside of a wounded Rudi Dutschke in a Berlin hospital and serving as the philosophical mentor of Angela Davis — his writings institutionalized and rationalized the role of these protesters.

It was a basic tenet of his philosophical thought that the traditional Marxist concept of the working class as an activist, vanguard force in revolutionizing an industrial society became, to use Marx's own derisive term, relegated "to the dustbin of history."

Instead, Prof. Marcuse turned to a new, heterogeneous collection of revolutionary forces: the student movement, the blacks living in urban slums, the nonaggression agreement with Vietnam.

ETA Starting '2d Phase' on Spain Tourism

By James Markham

MADRID, July 30 (NYT) — The political-military branch of the Basque separatist organization ETA, convincing took credit for bombings in Madrid yesterday that left five dead and more than 100 wounded, and said that it was beginning the "second phase" of its campaign against Spain's tourist industry.

In a flurry of communiques that reached news organizations in the northern Basque region and Paris, the political-military wing of the guerrilla group blamed the government and police for not evacuating Madrid's Barajas airport and two major railway stations before synchronized explosions rocked them yesterday.

A 20-year-old German woman and four Spaniards died from injuries, and 113 persons were hospitalized; 24 were reported in serious condition today.

Juan Jose Roson, the civil governor of Madrid, insisted that the first warning from police had been received at 12:43 p.m. following a call from the Spanish news agency EFE. But journalists at Euskadi Press, a Basque news agency, said they called police in San Sebastian at noon just after receiving an anonymous call saying that ETA had planted the bombs and that the areas should be emptied; only later did the Basque news group call EFE. The first bomb went off at 1:10.

Mr. Roson said that two policemen and two paramilitary civil guards were slightly injured at Barajas and at the Atocha railroad station as they arrived to look for the bombs, but that no call had been received from the police in San Sebastian.

The explosions, which provoked widespread condemnation, appeared to open rifts among Basque political groups, which have been debating the merits of an autonomy statute negotiated two weeks ago with the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez.

Carlos Garaioa, leader of the mainstream Basque Nationalist Party and architect of the autonomy statute, sent a telegram to Mr. Suarez expressing his indignation and determination to continue with necessary firmness to attain the

pacification and coexistence and democratic stability of the state. Under the autonomy statute, a new Basque government will eventually take over police responsibilities in the restive northern region, where "pacification" has become a code word to mean bringing ETA under control.

In late June, the political-military group placed a number of small bombs on Spanish coastal resorts to oblige the Suarez government to remove heavy police reinforcements around a prison at Soria, where about 100 ETA suspects are being held.

After the Suarez government removed the police — and after the statute was clinched in negotiations on July 17 — Basque politicians believed that the "vacation war" had been called off. But the latest batch of ETA communiques suggested that the separatist group had set a deadline for forcing the prisoners to a jail in the Basque region and that the deadline had expired.

One statement said that the ETA political-military group "has put bombs in the whole network of the tourist zones of the Spanish state" and that they would begin to go off one by one if the government did not move the prisoners to their home area.

The "poli-milis," as they are known, are at loggerheads with the "militis" or hardline military branch of ETA, which has demanded the autonomy statute outright. With the exception of Henri Batasuna (People's Liberty), a radical party linked to ETA-military, virtually all political groups in the Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya and Alava have decided to campaign in favor of the statute, which will be put to a referendum in the fall.

The "poli-milis" said they would now campaign for the automatic inclusion of the province of Navarra, which must decide separately on joining the new Basque government, the withdrawal of "repressive forces" — meaning the national police — from the region, amnesty "for political prisoners and exiles" and the right to "self-determination" for the area.

The Suarez government called the latest guerrilla actions "a desperate provocation before the proposals for the pacification of the Basque region" and expressed its "solidarity with Basque politicians who favored the autonomy statute."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

W. Europe's Arms Competition Threatens NATO Effectiveness

Nationalism and competition between West European arms makers has resulted in equipment chaos in NATO, posing a threat to European security. The International Herald Tribune examines this situation in the second of a two-part series.

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, July 30 (IHT) — Several years ago, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization held one of its war game exercises to test defenses in case of a Soviet attack. A subsequent analysis published by a U.S. official asserted that 50 percent of the theoretical "kills" of Allied naval aircraft were attributable to "friendly fire" — that is, NATO's own weapons, which were unable to distinguish enemy aircraft from West European and American planes.

NATO officials claim there would be far fewer self-inflicted losses nowadays. But the variety and incompatibility of NATO weapons is such that aircraft cannot refuel at many European airfields for lack of a standard nozzle; infantrymen are not easily able to replace ammunition because standard rifle bullets do not exist; minor damage can incapacitate armored vehicles because, with seven different main battle tanks in NATO, the suitable maintenance parts are often not readily available; five nations are developing different battlefield radio systems that may not be able to communicate with each other.

Spurred by national pride and lucrative export sales, West European armaments are often as sophisticated as the inventory offered by the United States and the Soviet Union.

But nationalism and profits are on a headlong collision course with security needs. If a weapon achieves a market abroad, bringing in revenues and supporting jobs at home, it is certain to be placed in the NATO arsenal, even if similar armaments are already in use. That means even more multiplicity of weapons systems and a further impairing of NATO's effectiveness against Warsaw Pact forces, which

are larger and standardized with Soviet equipment.

More than \$10 billion of the \$140 billion a year spent by the United States and Europe on NATO defense is lost by weapons duplication.

"We can only conclude that, if national defense budgets are taken as a yardstick, countries are getting too little defense for their money," said a recent report by the Assembly of Western European Union, an advisory group for the region's defense affairs.

Two years ago, the Carter administration launched a two-pronged initiative aimed at restraining arms exports to Third World countries and standardizing NATO weapons. Recognizing the link between the two concepts, the United States suggested that possible export losses in the Third World could be covered by increased American purchases of European weapons.

Some collaboration is under way. The United States and West European countries have chosen 15 specific areas where they are pressing for joint development and production. Among these items are air-to-air, ship-to-ship and anti-tank missiles, naval mines, communications gear and decoy systems.

But a host of bureaucratic, political and economic questions remain unanswered and continue to prevent greater breakthroughs:

- Is the United States or any West European country willing to depend on another nation, even an ally, for the supply of weapons deemed essential to security?
- Will joint production and increased purchases among allies cut into profits of defense contractors?
- Will the large labor forces in national defense industries be cut back in the interests of weapons rationalization?
- Will joint production on both sides of the Atlantic prove too cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming?
- Will joint ventures increase the risk that U.S. weapons secrets will be leaked to the Russians?
- Should the West Europeans pursue joint ventures and purchase among each other to compete effectively against the far greater U.S. and Soviet defense industries?

Although the United States sells to West Europeans 10 times as many weapons as it purchases from them — in fiscal 1977, for example, the United States sold \$1.2 billion

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Flood Deaths Expected to Top 1,000 in India

NEW DELHI, July 30 (AP) — The death toll from floods in the northern state of Rajasthan is expected to exceed 1,000, and nearly 5 million persons have been affected by high water in three other states, Indian newspapers reported today.

The Hindustan Times reported from Jodhpur district, about 300 miles southwest of New Delhi, that the worst damage was caused when a storm on July 15 was followed by four days of heavy rain. The main river, the Luni, overflowed through hundreds of villages and hamlets, sweeping many persons to death and killing more than 200,000 head of cattle.

Meanwhile, millions of persons were reported affected by the floods in the northern states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam. Fatalities in those states were not reported.

Egypt Official Criticizes Israel

Front-Line Leaders Meet On U.K. Rhodesia Policy

Russia Reported To Deliver 20 Planes to Cuba

The annual conference is sponsored by a wide range of Japanese groups against nuclear weapons. It will be followed by similar meetings in Hiroshima, Aug. 5-6, and in Nagasaki, Aug. 8-9, to observe the 34th anniversary of the atomic bombing of the two cities.

The queen is the titular head of the Commonwealth but has isolated herself from the gathering political storm here.

The court agreed to the adjournment to allow the defense time to examine documents in the case. Mrs. Gandhi and two other defendants are charged with the illegal prosecution of four government officials in 1975 for collecting information on a car-manufacturing project run by her son Sanjay.

Poll Finds Dron

Iran Names 2 Envoys

TEHRAN, July 30 (AP) — Iran has appointed ambassadors to Spain and Austria, the official Pars news agency reported yesterday. Rokneddin Ashtiani has been assigned to Madrid and Ezzedin Kazemi has been named to Vienna, it said.

U.S., Palestinian Talks Predicted by Carter Aide

Oil From Co As S. African

The medical team treating Mr. Begin, headed by Dr. Sylvan Lavy, chief of Hadassah Hospital's neurology department, reported that the prime minister underwent a visual examination, but did not announce the results of the test.

It was announced last Monday

The spokesman at the base in the Philippines reported. They will be resettled in the United States, he said.

The boatload of 46 refugees was rescued by the Seasweep, a 1,500-ton freighter operated by World Vi-

Two West German ships picked up 371 Vietnamese off the southeast coast of Malaysia. The new Norwegian freighter Lysekil, built in Singapore, turned its shakedown

Kidnappers Release Contractor in Italy

Sasol 2 is a 1,850-acre jumble of huge concrete chimneys — one is as tall as a 45-story building — giant vats and tanks and airy structures containing a labyrinth of piping, pumps and valves. Sasol 3 will be almost an exact copy, to save design costs, and may be finished by the end of 1982.

The process requires a lot of electric power. Sasol will have its own generating plant, with an output that could light Durban, a city of 900,000. Even so, Sasol 2 will have to buy some additional electric power.

a quarter of a mile from the Sasol gates is expected to meet the plant's needs for about 60 years, and there are other known coal deposits nearby.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown said in an interview earlier this month that the United States was prepared to use military power to defend its vital interests in the Gulf area.

1. The move lessened somewhat the second-quarter profits of Exxon, Mobil Corp., Standard Oil Co. of California and Texaco, which buy Saudi oil.

Oil Executives Respond
NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Representatives for two major U.S. oil companies today defended the heavy second quarter profits reported by big oil companies as necessary for development of new

Mr. Neafsy echoed Mr. Tall's remarks on the profits, saying Sun's 57 percent second quarter profit was "still in a competitive league with the rest of U.S. industry."

worth of arms to Europe and chased only \$125 million — defense contractors have expressed fears over the Carter administration's initiatives.

"American restraint has been an open invitation for the camp to move in," said Joseph president of the American

BANGKOK, July 30 (AP) — A tribunal has been set up by Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia to punish the regime of Premier Pol Pot for charges of "genocidal crimes," a Vietnamese news agency said today.

The agency, quoting a stu-

opment of coal and natural
posits in Yakutsk forest
sources in the Soviet Far East
oil and gas reserves off Sakhalin
the officials said.

was "deeply preoccupied" the fate of the missionary disappeared July 18 from the Ymount Mission, 110 miles east of Salisbury.


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**Bell System**

cher Respected Abroad

S.-Europe Liaison Role for New Chief of Fed

By Paul Lewis

IS, July 30 (NYT) — Paul Volcker, the prospective new Federal Reserve Board chairman, is expected to emerge as the trusted liaison between the European countries of the United States and the United States, a role which he has expressed a strong interest in.

Mr. Volcker's role as liaison between the United States and Europe is expected to be a major part of his job. He is expected to be a key figure in the Federal Reserve's efforts to stabilize the dollar against other currencies.

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Contract Wheat Cutters Ply Tried and True Trade

by William Serrin

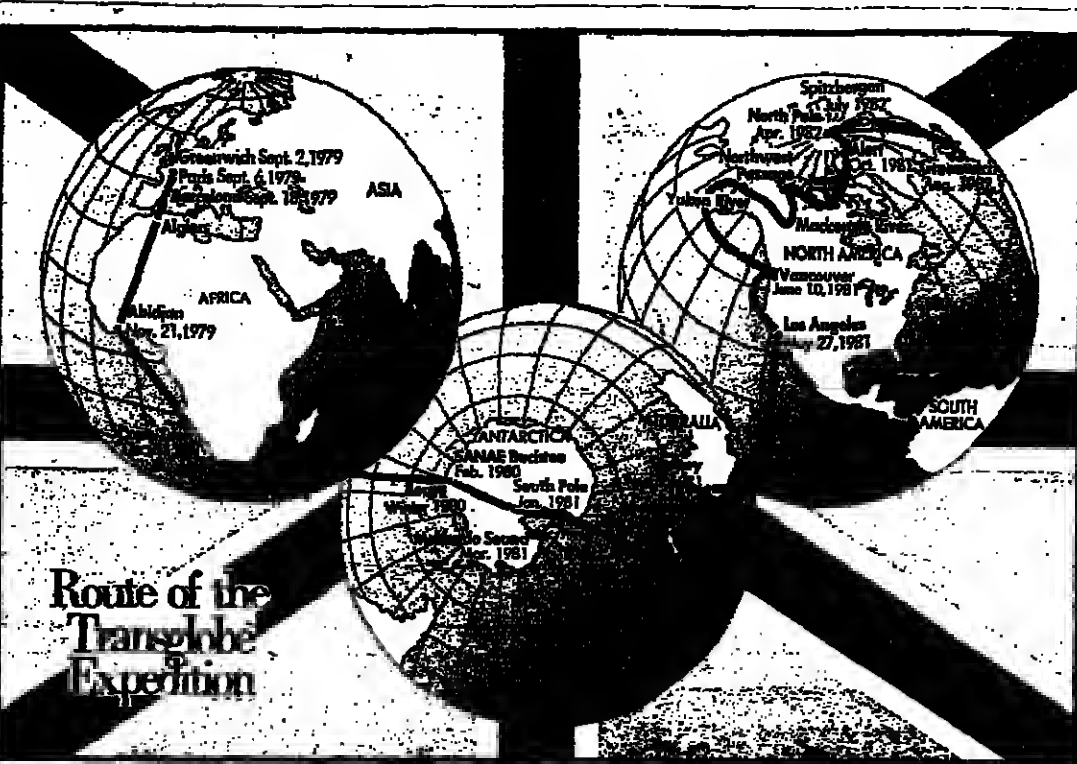
ON, Kan., (NYT) — This is a plain, yellow, grainy-looking picture of a wheat field. It is a typical view of a wheat field in the United States. The wheat is ripe and ready for harvest. The farmers are using contract wheat cutters to harvest the wheat. The cutters are experienced and efficient. They have been working in the wheat fields for many years. They know the land and the weather. They can get the job done quickly and well.

Mr. Borho's huge Massey-Ferguson combine harvester is shown in the field. It is a large machine with a long line of wheat behind it. The combine is moving slowly across the field, harvesting the wheat. The wheat is being cut and threshed at the same time. The combine is a very efficient machine. It can harvest a large area of wheat in a short amount of time.

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ney Transplants Are Cheaper an Dialysis, U.S. Study Finds

ANTA, July 30 (AP) — Kidney transplants cost less than machine treatment, but patients probably would live longer, a study by the National Center for Disease Control found. The study found that patients who received a kidney transplant lived longer than those who received machine treatment. The study also found that kidney transplants were cheaper than machine treatment. The study was conducted over a period of 10 years. It involved 1,000 patients. The results of the study are very clear. Kidney transplants are a better option than machine treatment. They are cheaper and they save lives.



Route of the Transglobe Expedition

U.K. Team Plans Polar Circumnavigation

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, July 30 (WP) — After seven years of meticulous planning and arduous training under the tutelage of Prince Charles, a British team of amateur adventurers led by a 35-year-old baronet is to leave Greenwich, England, at the beginning of September for the world's first circumnavigation of the earth over both poles — along the Greenwich meridian.

They will travel for three years by Land-Rover through Europe and the west African Sahara, by ship to the Antarctic, by snowmobile across 2,600 miles of frigid Antarctica to the South Pole, by boat across the Pacific to Alaska, by motorized rubber raft up the Yukon and Mackenzie Rivers and through the icy, 3,000-mile Northwest Passage and by ski and snowmobile over the Arctic ice cap to the North Pole before returning by ship to Greenwich.

They will use the most sophisticated space-age equipment to cope with the dangerous terrain and temperature extremes of 120 degrees Fahrenheit (49 Celsius) to 120 degrees below zero (minus 84 Celsius). They will spend the dark polar winters in igloo-like cardboard huts, cross snow and ice on snowmobiles with pontoons to keep them from sinking if they fall through, walk across water and slush with British-invented water-shoes, bridge glacial crevasses and desert sand riffs with portable aluminum bridges and secure gear while wearing heavy gloves — with ropes that fasten without knots.

They will map at least 800 miles of previously unexplored terrain in the Antarctic, carry out extensive glacial, weather and magnetic field research in both polar regions and

propelled combines, machines that combined in effect the tractor, the reaper and the threshing machine, were introduced. During World War II the government made steel, rubber and fuel available and a great Harvest Brigade of wheat-cutters and the self-propelled machines were assembled to cut the nation's wheat and to free farm boys for the armed services.

Mr. Borho, who has been custom cutting since 1960 and who, with his brother, Raymond, heads the crew, has a large investment in his combines, trucks and trailers. At night, when the other crew members watch Johnny Carson or sleep, Mr. Borho often does his bookkeeping. He also owns a successful 920-acre farm at his home in Langdon, N.D.

Mr. Borho's fees are based on a formula, under which he generally charges \$10 for each acre he harvests, 10 cents for each bushel of wheat over 20 bushels per acre, and 10 cents a bushel to haul the wheat to storage, either at the local grain elevator or the farmer's bins. The current 100-acre field which is yielding as much as 40 bushels an acre, will, by that formula, earn Mr. Borho and his crew \$1,600.

Contract harvesting is a major expense for farmers, but for many it is much cheaper to hire a harvester than to purchase equipment. The process of wheat-ripening, it is said, moves north at the rate of some 15 miles a day, although with differences in rainfall or winds, which can vary from county to county, the ripening can hopscotch from one area to another. The crews must move with the ripening. This year grain has been a major problem. Generally, wheat that is above 14 percent moisture will not be accepted by elevators because it may rot. "No sense cutting when it's wet," Mr. Borho says, echoing a wheat farmer's creed that it is better to let wheat rot in the fields than to work hard getting it in, only to have it rot in the elevator.

Harvesting is hard work. Mr. Borho's crew is in the fields by 9 or 10 a.m., cleaning equipment. When the dew dries, so the wheat can be cut, the men move to the fields. The combines cut as neatly as lawn mowers. The rows of wheat are forced against a cutting board and the tops of the stalks are taken into the machine by augers. The chaff and straw are blown out the rear of the harvester, and the grain is dropped into a hopper at the top of the machine.

Often the crews must work till midnight or, if rains have delayed them, as late as 3 a.m., when the dew collects. Mr. Borho says his wife would prefer that he be at home, and he would like to be there. "Sometimes I have thought of quitting," he says. "But I've been doing this so long, I just couldn't do that."

Mondele To Visit Asia
WASHINGTON, July 30 (Reuters) — Vice President Mondale will begin a trip to China, Hong Kong and Japan Aug. 24, his office announced today.

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Series of Legislative Rebukes

Brown Under Fire in California

By Joel Kotkin

SACRAMENTO, July 30 (WP) — As Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California gears up his campaign for the presidency, he finds his administration plunged into such political turmoil that his ability to govern his state effectively may be threatened.

Over the last three weeks, three of Gov. Brown's vetoes have been overridden by the Democratic-controlled Legislature. Gov. Brown also found himself snubbed by the University of California Board of Regents, which refused to adopt his widely publicized proposal to ban nuclear weapons research at the university's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. On top of that, the state Senate rejected his appointment of Jane Fonda, the actress, to the state Arts Council, a move that the governor and Miss Fonda denounced as "small-minded McCarthyism."

"He's never been too popular with the Legislature, but now it's even worse," said state Sen. Alfreid Alquist, a Democrat, who led the battle to override Gov. Brown's vetoes of two pay increases for state employees in recent weeks.

"These overrides show a growing disenchantment with him. I think it shows his general ineffectiveness and his inability to govern."

The overrides of the vetoes of the pay increases have been particularly galling to the governor and his aides, who plan to make fiscal responsibility one of the catchwords in their coming attempt to dump President Carter.

Ambition Resented
Some Brown staffers admit that the rebukes in recent weeks may have been engendered largely by the widespread personal dislike for the governor among the legislators and resentment of his ambition.

In trying to block the pay increases, which totaled \$220 million, Gov. Brown had proposed smaller increases for state workers, who received no raises last year in the wake of Proposition 13. The 80,000-member California State Employees Association (CSEA) successfully demanded the retention of the full 14.5-percent increase voted by the Legislature.

"They beat us on this because they really exploited the anti-Brown fervor around here," said Marty Morganstern, director of the governor's office of employee relations. "Without this, they couldn't have gotten as far."

Gov. Brown's chief of staff, Gray Davis, insists that the veto overrides have not undermined the governor's effectiveness. By granting the pay increases, Mr. Davis maintains, the Legislature showed itself to be out of touch with Proposition 13 realities.

"We're fighting for what we believe in and we're confident the public will be outraged by these increases," Mr. Davis said. "I think this is more of a test of CSEA's strength than the governor's strength. This is precisely the type of thing that invites the arbitrary."

Meanwhile, Republican presidential contender John Connally said that he believed Mr. Carter had hurt himself politically by his Cabinet shake-up, and it had increased the chances that Sen. Kennedy would be the 1980 Democratic presidential nominee.

"He [Carter] certainly hasn't helped himself," Mr. Connally said on the ABC-TV program "Issues and Answers." "If anything, I think in a few weeks he'll find that he's lower in the polls than ever."

Sen. Jackson, whose earlier comments about the political difficulties facing Mr. Carter in 1980 had prompted a sarcastic rebuff from the president during his Wednesday night press conference, said yesterday he thought Mr. Carter could make a comeback. And Sen. Jackson praised Mr. Carter's new Cabinet appointments as first class.

But Sen. Jackson also said that Mr. Carter had fired "the best people who had been in his original Cabinet in the shake-up."

Asked about reaction to Mr. Carter's televised appeal for public support of his proposal for taxing windfall oil company profits, Sen. Jackson, who is chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, said: "We haven't had much response. Very little. The public is kind of numb on this. They're not dumb, but they're numb. They want some evidence of action."

Although Sen. Jackson said he supported a strong windfall profits tax, he predicted that the legislation that eventually emerges from Congress would permit oil companies to plow back most of their profits themselves into development of new energy resources.

On the Republican side, Mr. Connally said that Mr. Carter had engaged in "political theatrics" which had misfired.

Mr. Connally said that by following his televised speech on energy with a "huge political upheaval of musical chairs," Mr. Carter had diverted public attention from energy and undermined his effort to re-establish his credibility.

So far as his own political future is concerned, Mr. Connally discounted rumors that references to him in as yet unpublished White House tapes of conversations made during the Nixon presidency could damage his candidacy.

"I don't think there's anything on those tapes that is going to be embarrassing to me in the least," said Mr. Connally, who was found innocent of charges he had accepted a cash payoff when he was Treasury secretary to use his influence to raise milk-price supports.

Mr. Connally said that Mr. Nixon and his top advisers had not asked him for advice on handling the Watergate scandal or on the overall management of political strategy. "They didn't discuss politics with me," Mr. Connally said. "When I was in the administration I was a Democrat." Mr. Connally noted that he did not officially convert to the Republican Party until 1973.

Mr. Connally said the best answer to the nation's economic problems was a substantial tax cut in January, of \$25 billion to \$35 billion, to benefit working people, whom he described as those earning \$35,000 a year or less.

Mr. Connally, whose image as a friend of the oil industry poses a potential political liability, was ambiguous in his comments on Mr. Carter's proposal to tax so-called windfall oil company profits.

But Mr. Connally indicated that he preferred allowing the oil companies themselves to plow back their additional profits into development into energy resources. And he contended that the government could monitor operations closely enough to make sure this was done.

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PHILIPS

Spain's Terrorist Paradox

In recent weeks terrorism has emerged alongside political murder as part of the Spanish scene. Travelers have been killed in airports and railroad stations, trains have been machine-gunned and hotels bombed. It is an especially nasty twist for the young, democratic government of Adolfo Suarez, which has been a model of restraint in avoiding a repressive crackdown against the Basque separatists and others who have sought to force a return to Francoist police-state institutions. But now the targets are no longer policemen, politicians or army officers. Innocent civilians, whether Spanish or foreign, have become fair game. Therefore, it will be increasingly difficult to contain sentiment for tough measures that will allow the police and army to act more vigorously. This, of course, is the paradox that makes terrorism so difficult to deal with: The terrorist's goal is to undermine the government by creating an atmosphere of repression. Yet the only way to combat random terrorism is by search, seizure and surveillance, all techniques that may infringe upon individual liberties. Terrorism does not exist in dictatorships, except for isolated incidents, because the mechanisms to stop it are in place. Democracies, operating on the principle that the cure is worse than the disease, function without a repressive internal security apparatus. But when 40 million tourists are added to 36 million Spaniards as potential targets, what is the Spanish government to do? For one thing, it ought not be left to its own devices.

It is a rare event these days when a new member joins the club of Western democracies. The established members would do well to use whatever means are available to help

the newcomer survive. Every nation's ability to help is limited, but each nation can provide some support by the way it handles terrorist situations if they arise. Those nations who have gathered information about international terrorist operations should share it, as they generally do, except, of course, when they view such sharing as detrimental to their interests. The best anti-terrorist technology and the most advanced detection techniques should be made available to Spain. And governments should let terrorists know they will not be intimidated. A famous revolutionary, who was familiar with such things, said: "The purpose of terrorism is to terrorize." If it does not achieve that goal, terrorism is bound to fail as a means to a political end.

The latest round of killing in Spain comes at a time when the government and representatives of the majority of Basques have reached agreement on a series of autonomy statutes. It doesn't matter whether the bombs at Barajas Airport and the Atocha and Chamartin railroad stations were set off by the military wing of Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Nation and Liberty), which wants independence, not just limited autonomy for the Basque country, or by the less radical political wing, which is only seeking the transfer of some Basque prisoners from Castile to a Basque province. In either case, Madrid must find a way to stop the killing without appeasing the terrorists who are responsible. The Suarez government has provided a political forum for all Spaniards, whether Basques, Catalans, Castilians, Galicians, Valencians, or Andalusians. Those who choose violence as an alternative to that forum have declared war against the state and must be dealt with in that light.

Omens for SALT-2

The ground is shifting in the Senate's debate of SALT-2—in favor of the treaty. Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., has made a seemingly hostile statement that should improve the treaty's chances materially. He says he will vote against the treaty if the Carter administration fails to agree to a substantial increase in military spending.

What this really means is that Sen. Nunn accepts the judgment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: The treaty would be a "modest but useful step" if the United States takes advantage of the defense measures that it permits while it limits the Soviet buildup.

That is important news for two reasons. Nunn is a leading defense expert whose support can go far toward assuring the treaty's ratification. His pronouncement also shifts the debate from the critics' selective concern about allegedly one-sided treaty clauses to where it belongs: on U.S. security and whether on balance it is augmented by the treaty.

It is also sinking in that the treaty cannot easily be rewritten. As the even more influential Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., has put it, the Senate needs to say yes or no, not maybe. And further help came from Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., who dove on defense, who declared himself satisfied that the treaty could be adequately verified by U.S. intelligence.

None of this means that the debate is over. As Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., and Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, have noted, there now ap-

pears a new danger that the treaty will become hostage to a contest over the levels of military spending in 1981. Sen. Nunn echoes the Joint Chiefs' concern about the "tranquillizer effect" of SALT-1, in 1972, which they believe impeded modernization of the nation's defenses. On assurance from President Carter about the mobile MX missile and other programs, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have accepted that risk. Sen. Nunn wants to see a real budget containing an increase of 4 to 5 percent, after inflation.

This could mean a painful \$7 to \$9 billion addition to projected defense requests. But the administration is already committed to a 3 percent increase, which, if realized, would bring Carter within range of a compromise with his critics. It is not more, or less, that is better in defense spending; as Sen. Hart remarked, only better is better. He believes improvements can be financed with cuts in outdated programs.

In any case, defeat of the treaty would only require Sen. Nunn to raise his ante as the Soviet buildup accelerates. Those who favor major new defense expenditures must now consider whether their primary interest is not also served by this treaty. The crucial thing for the moment is the growing recognition that SALT-2 would limit the Soviet missile program while permitting the United States to do everything the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe necessary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Repenting' on Rationing

As the House Democratic leaders describe it, the House's mangling of the gas-rationing bill on Wednesday was a horrible mistake. Some members got confused, they say, and voted for a crucial amendment without realizing how devastating it was. This week they will be ready to "repent," as Democratic Whip John Brademas, D-Ind., put it, and approach the bill more sensibly.

Let us hope they're right. The House certainly behaved badly on Wednesday. It seemed even more shortsighted and parochial than it had back in May, when it rejected President Carter's earlier contingency plan for gas rationing. The issue last week, after all, was not any particular plan; it was Mr. Carter's request for authority to devise a new standby plan and put it into effect if a genuine fuel emergency occurred. That sounded more likely to pass—especially since House Democrats were said to be chagrined by the May debacle and eager to show their support for Mr. Carter's new energy effort.

But the House choked. A majority seemed to oppose giving the president any real emergency authority. At least they insisted on defining an "emergency" so restrictively that

the nation's industry and commerce might be largely shut down for a month before the chief executive could ration gasoline. Then the House voted to give itself and the Senate not one but two chances to veto a new rationing plan: once when the president proposes it, in advance of an emergency, and again before the plan could actually be used.

Granted, no one should relish the prospect of rationing. The current allocation system is bad enough.

And yet, the country does need some last-ditch contingency plan—and some confidence that it could be invoked promptly if a genuine crisis hit. That's what the House forgot on Wednesday. Too many members seemed preoccupied with trying to protect their constituents' everyday gas supplies. But in the sort of emergency Mr. Carter wants to be ready for, a lot of everyday habits and conveniences will have to be given up. No prospects would be pretty. At some point the choice might even be between rationing gasoline and rationing food or heat. The House should contemplate those possibilities—and get serious.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

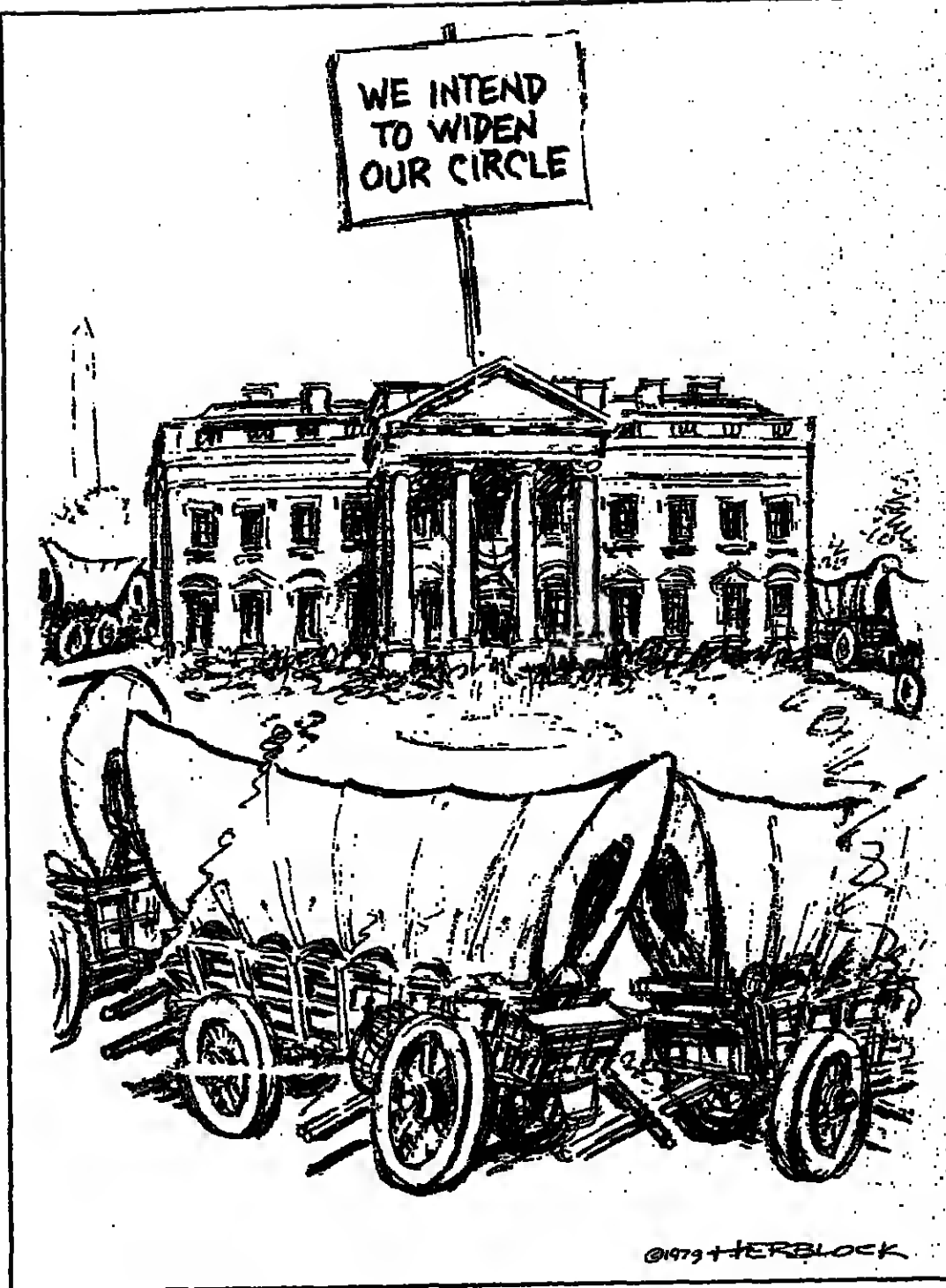
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 31, 1904

NEW YORK — Serious rioting has taken place in Chicago and other cities in connection with the meat war. Two railway cars containing 80 Negroes who continue to work in the stockyards were attacked by a mob of about 200 strikers as they were leaving the stockyards. Every window in the two cars was smashed. Now 50 policemen are needed to guard every shipment of meat, and the city faces a meat famine. In Omaha, a murderous riot took place when a large mob attempted to wreck a carload of nonunionists being brought into the town. The police kept the mob at bay, killing two persons in the process. The attention of the presidential candidates is being attracted by the struggle.

Fifty Years Ago
July 31, 1929

ROME — In a policy statement, Benito Mussolini writes: "America's tariff policy has been extended from being merely a national policy to one of international concern. The United States is the conquering power in the markets of the world, and it has awakened the other nations to the need of defense of their own markets." Expressing his interest in lower tariffs, Mussolini continues: "When the poorer nations are able to realize a relative prosperity, they in their turn become greater consumers and the avenues of trade are thus more heavily loaded. Think of India and China when they are forced to consume. No nation has a greater interest in the prosperity of other nations than America."



Waldheim's Rangers

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Twelve years ago, Egyptian President Nasser told UN Secretary General U Thant to remove the UN observers separating Egyptian and Israeli troops. The secretary general obeyed, and a Mideast war began.

To induce Israel to give back the Sinai territory Egypt lost in that 1967 war, President Carter put in writing on March 26, a U.S. commitment to "exert its utmost efforts" to keep in place the UN forces now in the Mideast, which report to the Security Council and not to an Arab-dominated secretary general. Failing that, Carter pledged "to ensure the establishment and maintenance of an acceptable, alternative multinational force."

On June 18, at the U.S.-Soviet summit in Vienna, Carter exerted his "utmost efforts" to persuade Leonid Brezhnev to extend the life of the UN Emergency Force past its deadline of July 24. Brezhnev said no; he flatly refused to give any legitimacy to the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. The two leaders then embraced for the cameras and signed the SALT-2 treaty.

Hang Tough

The U.S. State Department had long been worried that the Russians might hang tough, and had been exploring other peacekeeping forces with the Israelis as the Carter letter specified. In a meeting with Prime Minister Begin on May 28 in Jerusalem, William Maynes, U.S. assistant secretary of state, put forward several ideas, including the substitution of another UN force in being—a much smaller group of observers that reported to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The State Department's internal account of that meeting claims that Begin "did not object" to the idea of what could be called the "Waldheim's Rangers," observers who could be pulled out at the pleasure of the Arab states and Soviet Union. That is not untrue, but artfully misleads: The Israeli leader expressed a clear personal preference for a multinational force outside the UN (according to the Israelis) or an all-American force (according to Maynes). Whichever version of that meeting you believe, both accounts agree that Israel's prime minister showed no interest in the notion of a UN team that

could be quickly withdrawn to make way for an attack, as in 1967.

After Brezhnev rejected Carter's feeble attempt at "linkage" of Mideast peace to SALT-2 in Vienna, the Soviet Union took the initiative in proposing that UN group so easy to withdraw. On July 13, Andrei Gromyko called in U.S. Charge d'Affaires Mark Garrison to hear our face-saving plan. ("The signals came from them," admits a high State Department official, "the proposal came from us.")

Deal

Thus, between the mid-June summit in Vienna and the mid-July submission to Gromyko in Moscow—on a matter gravely affecting Israel's security and despite a written Carter commitment—the State Department told the Israelis nothing of the U.S. caving in to the Russians. Even after the "Waldheim's Rangers" deal was struck with Gromyko in Moscow, the Israelis—as well as the other allies of the United States in the UN—were told that the United States hoped for a victory in the Security Council. Nine votes—the necessary two-thirds—were mustered, and the word was passed that the United States expected the Russians to abstain.

On July 18, five days after the U.S. acquiescence was presented to the Israelis, the deal was first outlined to the Israeli Foreign Ministry in an aide-memoire. On July 22, the shocked Israeli Cabinet turned it down. On July 24, as they had planned to all along, the Russians vetoed the continuation of the present UN force.

All this State Department scurrying about, this surreptitious U.S. preparation of a "compromise" conceived by the Russians, was done for one reason: to try to pre-empt the Soviet hardline in the Mideast as the SALT-2 treaty was going before the Senate. The Carter SALT-2 sellers at State were desperate to conceal Carter's failure at Vienna to stop Soviet mischief-making in the Mideast.

Both Egypt and Israel are now ready to resolve the peacekeeping force problem. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, caught red-handed, is obliged to create some force other than "Waldheim's Rangers."

This episode does not show that "even-handedness" has given way to under-handedness. The Department of State was eager to put a good face on the Soviet rejection; Maynes, 40, ignored a Begin reaction as "personal" and reported to Vance what the Department of State wanted to hear: that the Israeli government officially "did not object."

At the National Security Council, William Quandt was leaving and Robert Hunter had not yet taken full charge of the Mideast operation, and the White House was having its midlife crisis. Ambassador Robert Strauss, supposedly influential in Mideast affairs, tells me, "I had nothing to do with the development of that policy."

But this blow to Israel's confidence in U.S. reliability, combined with the State Department condemnation of Israeli raids on terrorist headquarters, illustrates an increasing pro-radical Arab tilt to the Carter policy.

As a reward for opposing the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan is now to be supplied with 300 of the modern M-60 A-3 tanks the U.S. Army wishes it could have.

As a reward for terrorizing Egyptian diplomats abroad, the PLO seems likely to be given de facto

recognition by Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of state, breaking Carter promises that the United States would not deal with terrorists until they have agreed to UN Resolution 242.

The misunderstanding about "Waldheim's Rangers" can be seen as merely a diplomatic blunder by a distracted administration. But the pattern of policy now developing shows Carter ready to accommodate our most powerful adversaries at the expense of one of the few allies of the United States.

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On the Nuclear Altar

By Robert Jay Lifton

WELLFLEET, Mass. — When I interviewed Hiroshima survivors some years ago, they repeatedly described themselves as "guinea pigs." They sometimes used that phrase to describe their participation in U.S.-sponsored research on delayed radiation effects. But their basic feeling was that they had been made into historical guinea pigs—had been victimized by a weapon so new, powerful, and mysterious that its effects could not be known until it had been "tried" on a particular population. One survivor put the matter bitterly: "There exist no words in any human language that can comfort guinea pigs who do not know the cause of their death."

Until recently that kind of image seemed very far away, confined to Japanese, and only to those Japanese in the two atomic-bomb cities. But quite suddenly Americans are saying similar things, seeing themselves as nuclear guinea pigs no less than the residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Forgotten

In Nevada, a woman whose son died of leukemia, and whose husband suffered from the same disease following exposure to nuclear weapons test fallout during the 1950s, testified at recent Washington hearings: "We were feeding our children and families poison from those bombs. We were forgotten guinea pigs. At least real guinea pigs are checked."

People close to Three Mile Island have similarly spoken of themselves as a kind of test case for a nuclear accident. When the local health department representative spoke of the opportunity the incident offered for "long-range study of pregnancy outcomes, leukemia, incidents, mental disorders, suicides, marital break-ups and a host of other problems," one resident shouted: "We are no guinea pigs. As a doctor, you should be outraged that this happened to us."

Psychologically, the image of the nuclear guinea pigs suggests not just being reduced to subhuman helplessness but being exposed to an invisible poison by powerful manipulators—experimenters who themselves command no reliable knowledge of the consequences of this exposure.

Hostages

As one contemplates the possibility of further nuclear testing and even use of nuclear weapons, along with the worldwide plans for extensive nuclear energy developments, the unpleasant thought dawns that we are all nuclear guinea pigs. We

A Plea for Treaty Barring Nerve Gas

By Enrico Jaccia

GENEVA — Chemical warfare is reported to have occurred in three conflicts during the past year: in Eritrea, Laos and Cambodia. Although no nerve gases were involved in the operations, this raises anxieties that extend beyond those local conflicts.

Nerve gases — the latest generation of chemical weapons — are efficient for mass destruction as nuclear weapons. Their effect on a populated area would be devastating as a nuclear strike. The toxic agent attacks man's central nervous system with a mechanism very similar to that of insecticides. While a few milligrams are sufficient to kill an individual in a matter of minutes, huge volumes of nerve gases could be brought over a large target (a city) by aircraft, short-range missiles and projectiles.

Western sources continue to refer to a built-up of chemical weapons stocks — nerve gases, in particular — along the Soviet eastern border. As a consequence, NATO planners insist on the necessity of increasing the chemical warfare training of the Atlantic Alliance's forces and improving their anti-chemical protection.

In the Arsenal

Only two major powers — the United States and the Soviet Union — have large quantities of nerve gases in their military arsenals. But the situation is rapidly changing. Recent developments justify the fear of a proliferation of chemical weapons throughout the world. A grim perspective which has been discussed during the present session of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

No real progress may be reported from that debate. That conclusion of an international treaty banning the production and deployment of chemical weapons — in particular the deadliest of them all, nerve gases — is not to be expected in the near future.

There is scant wonder at this lack of progress. Chemical disarmament has been a major topic for discussion at the United Nations for the past 10 years. But a heavy pressure is now being put on the negotiators: a number of countries are weighing the alternative of "going chemical" instead of "going nuclear."

It is well known that several nations — developing nations in particular — are striving to achieve what has become customary to call a "nuclear strike capability." They want nuclear weapons but they cannot get them easily. The majority of nations have adhered to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, whose main aim is precisely that of preventing the dissemination of nu-

clear explosives and throughout the world.

Nothing of the kind exists in the field of chemical weapons. The material to produce nerve gas is phosphorus — obtainable. There is no international treaty to condemn a nation that builds a facility for production of nerve gases, and builds up an impressive arsenal of the most dangerous weapons.

The temptation to do so is felt strongly among medium-sized countries facing neighbors. The way to go is difficult and full of obstacles. It is condemned by the international community, it follows the easier course of chemical, and by doing so a mass destruction capability would put a country in a standing position of strength.

Confronted with the danger of proliferation of chemical weapons, the nations represented in the Conference on Disarmament are able to reach agreement on which would ban such weapons.

The bilateral talks that the United States and the Soviet Union have been conducting for some time have a common objective: the progress. The specific each country's compliance with the rules of a ban treaty is a serious verification to be carried out in their territory and that is a serious difficulty in all the actions on disarmament.

Dangerous

The present deadlock is dangerously dangerous. Nerve gas is becoming the most destructive weapon of the poor. It has been said that a solution, at least, to prevent further might be the drafting of a convention treaty for the weapons. In simple words, it would keep it (the States and the Soviet Union) others would engage them to produce those weapons.

It may sound an absurd proposal. In fact it would be a discriminatory treaty, one that would discriminate against the nations that have more than 100 countries contributed to contain the nation of atomic explosion binding itself to a chemical proliferation treaty — one would be — the common nations might be taking a lot of risk than letting the destruction weapon, it would fill military arsenal out the world.

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Awareness

Yet there are signs that be on the threshold of a new awareness. The mecha have kept us numbed to the horrors of nuclear and other holocaust are no longer so well.

Men have never wished come guinea pig victims. I consciousness of that danger on a universal scale could sign gains of the most sign and desperately needed — and ethical transformation of the wisdom of the body of nuclear energy — and status of nuclear guinea pig to call into question logic of the nuclear arms race.

Robert Jay Lifton, professor of psychology at Yale, is author of *In Life: Survivors of Hiroshima*. He wrote this article for the *National Book Review* in 1969. He wrote this article for the *National Book Review*.

The International Herald Tribune

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Formal Request Nicaraguans Ask U.S. for Military Assistance

By Charles A. Krause

MANAGUA, July 30 (WP) — In a formal request to the United States, the Nicaraguan government has asked the United States to provide weapons for the armed forces of the revolutionary government. The request, which is being made in a letter to the U.S. ambassador, is the first of its kind. It is a direct appeal for military assistance from the revolutionary government, which has been in power since the overthrow of the Somoza family in 1978. The request is being made by the new government, which is led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front (Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional, FSLN). The FSLN is a Marxist-Leninist organization that has been fighting the Somoza family for many years. The request is being made in a letter to the U.S. ambassador, which is being sent to the U.S. State Department. The letter is being sent to the U.S. State Department, which is the responsible agency for U.S. foreign policy. The letter is being sent to the U.S. State Department, which is the responsible agency for U.S. foreign policy. The letter is being sent to the U.S. State Department, which is the responsible agency for U.S. foreign policy.

Request Not Official
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Unit Asked to Destroy Supply of War Drug BZ

By Fred Faris

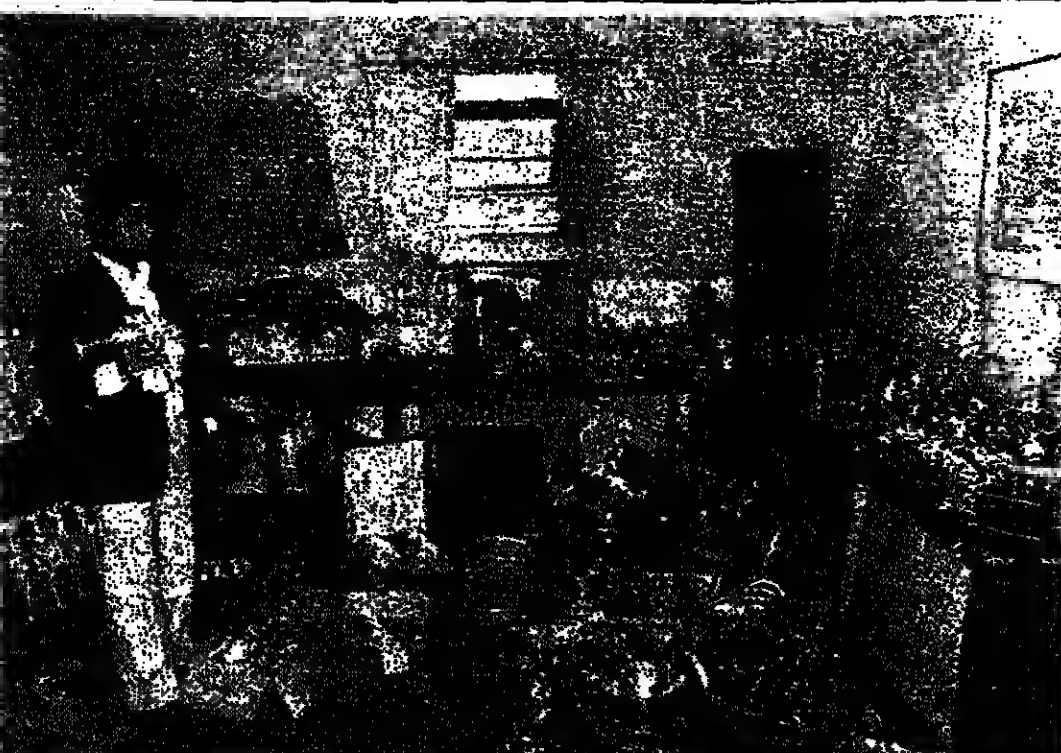
WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI) — The United States has asked the United Nations Disarmament Commission to undertake a mission to destroy all stockpiles of the chemical warfare agent BZ. The request is being made in a letter to the UN Disarmament Commission, which is the responsible agency for U.S. foreign policy. The letter is being sent to the UN Disarmament Commission, which is the responsible agency for U.S. foreign policy. The letter is being sent to the UN Disarmament Commission, which is the responsible agency for U.S. foreign policy.



Henri Lefevre

Line Linked Abduction

July 30 (UPI) — Police believe Jacques Mesrine's most sought-after associate was responsible for the abduction of one of the country's top scientists, Henri Lefevre. Lefevre, 82, a real estate agent, was released from a Paris prison 36 hours after his family paid a ransom of 6 million francs (\$1.5 million). He was abducted on June 21 from his villa in the Paris suburb of Le Mans. Lefevre then was taken to a location where he was held for 39 days. Police believe that his captors were hooded and forced to wear goggles. However, he did not himself as Jacques Mesrine, an escaped convict who has been linked to kidnapping, bank robbery and suspicion of murder.



An employee of the United Arab Emirates Embassy yesterday identifies loot taken from residence of the UAE envoy to France. The art objects were being stored at a Paris police station.

French Police Recover Art Objects Stolen From Envoy

PARIS, July 30 (AP) — The police offices at the Quai des Orfèvres looked like an art gallery today. It was filled with an estimated \$3.6 million worth of recovered art objects stolen from the residence of an Arab ambassador. The objects were being stored at a Paris police station. The objects were being stored at a Paris police station. The objects were being stored at a Paris police station.

Herbert Marcuse, Mentor of Student Radicals, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)
"Marx, Mao, Marcuse." If few of them actually read much of his abstruse writings, their leaders did and passed on his teachings. Black militant Angela Davis, one of the most publicized figures of the times, had been his student in San Diego. Prof. Marcuse himself said that "everything has always started with a revolt by a handful of intellectuals." His sudden fame also brought him condemnation from U.S. conservatives. — Vice President Spiro Agnew, California Gov. Ronald Reagan and the American Legion. At the peak of the student rebellion in the summer of 1968, he went into hiding for a time because of threats against his life. But Prof. Marcuse himself saw little point in the student revolt and regarded campus riots as fruitless manifestations of the students' lack of freedom. As the rebellion faded, he was left with fears that his followers had missed the point and failed to develop a close relationship with the working class. But, though unsalaried, he remained on campus to advise doctoral students in philosophy. Many of his former disciples in the student movement rejected his views in the early 1970s. He was howled down by students of the "New Left" in West Germany during a visit there in 1971. Two years earlier he had been attacked by militant Marxist Daniel Cohn-Bendit at a noisy lecture in Rome. "Why did you accept dirty bourgeois money to talk about revolution?" Prof. Cohn-Bendit shouted at him during the heckling. Other former disciples assailed the white-haired professor after he opposed the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Herbert Marcuse was born July 19, 1898, in Berlin, where his upper-middle-class Jewish family had been prominent for generations. He was educated at the University of Berlin and the University of Freiburg, where he was active in left-wing Social Democratic politics. But he became disillusioned with the traditional left when Communist leaders Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were murdered, in 1919, allegedly by police on orders from the Social Democratic government. He received his doctorate in philosophy in 1922 from the University of Freiburg. He then did research work in philosophy, which culminated in his first book, in 1932, dealing with Hegel's theory of history. When Hitler assumed power in 1933, Prof. Marcuse fled Germany to Geneva, where he taught for a year. He then went to the United States and lectured at Columbia University, becoming a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1940. During World War II he was a European intelligence analyst with the U.S. Army's Office of Strategic Services. After the war the agency was transferred to the State Department, and Prof. Marcuse worked four years doing research for this and other government agencies. Prof. Marcuse taught at Columbia and Harvard before joining the Brandeis University faculty as a professor of politics and philosophy. He taught at Brandeis for 11 years and upon reaching the mandatory retirement age there he moved to the University of California at San Diego in 1965. "Eros and Civilization" is generally considered his magnum opus. The book is an exhaustive examination of Freudian and Marxist thought as applied to all aspects of political and social repression. However, "One-Dimensional Man," in which Prof. Marcuse holds up contemporary society to the philosophical standards of his earlier writings, proved his most widely read book. Prof. Marcuse's first wife, Sophie, died in 1951. He was married in 1955 to Inge Werner.

Ex-Aide to Talmadge Admits False Claim

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP) — Daniel Minchew, the chief accuser in a Senate investigation of Sen. Herman Talmadge, pleaded guilty today to filing a false Senate expense form in 1974. Mr. Minchew admitted filing a phony claim totaling \$2,289. The penalty for filing the false statement is a maximum five-year jail term and \$10,000 fine. Mr. Minchew, 39, served as administrative assistant and political adviser to Talmadge, D-Ga., from 1971 to 1974 then became a member of the International Trade Commission. Staff, who testified before the Foreign Relations Committee that the United States has "the world's worst negotiators."

SALT Critics Press Attack With Array of Arguments

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP) — Supporters of SALT-2 express satisfaction with the three weeks of hearings held on the treaty so far, noting approvingly that few new arguments against it have emerged, and no senator has yet been able to embarrass seriously the administration's witnesses. But the critics have hardly raised the white flag; they continue to argue their case with force and vigor. There is no single line of argumentation shared by all the critics of the new treaty. Instead there are several themes, some embraced by one critic, some by another. One principal criticism is that SALT-2 is another in a long and deplorable series of events that betray the essential futility and ineffectiveness of a series of U.S. administrations, particularly this one. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., holds this view. He articulated it a week before the Vienna summit in a much-publicized speech accusing the Carter administration of pursuing policies that amount to appeasement of the Soviet Union. The idea that the United States just has not been tough enough with the Russians clearly appeals to a substantial number of senators on the Armed Services and Foreign Relations committees. Many rejected during the SALT hearings that there were better times not long ago when none doubted America's military superiority, and especially its strategic nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union. Another view is that the United States was lured. This view was best summarized by Adm. Thomas Moorer, retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who testified before the Foreign Relations Committee that the United States has "the world's worst negotiators."

Vance Defends Pact

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance defended the SALT-2 treaty before some of its severest critics yesterday, saying it will help sustain the nuclear balance with the Soviet Union at less cost and with greater certainty. "If we turn our back on this treaty, it would be taken not just as the rejection of one agreement, but also as a reversal of a generation of American leadership in the search for strategic stability," Mr. Vance told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

\$10-Million Fire

OAKLAND, Calif., July 30 (UPI) — While flashing flames, fed by liquor and magnesium, caused an estimated \$10 million damage to a multipurpose warehouse at Oakland International Airport yesterday.

Obituaries

Don C. Miller, One of 'Four Horsemen'

CLEVELAND, July 30 (AP) — Don C. Miller, 77, one of the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame football legend, has died here two weeks after being admitted to a hospital for a heart attack.



Don Miller

Mr. Miller, who died Saturday, played in the Notre Dame backfield from 1932 to 1934 and carried the ball 283 times for 1,933 yards for a rushing average of 6.83 yards a carry, a school record that still stands. New York sports writer Grantland Rice coined the phrase "Four Horsemen" to describe Mr. Miller and teammates Jimmy Crowley, Harry Stuhldreher and Elmer Layden, who played for coach Knute Rockne. Of the four, only Mr. Crowley is still living. In 1942, Mr. Miller was named U.S. attorney for the 40-county northern district of Ohio, a post he held for 10 years before returning to law practice. In 1965, he was named a federal bankruptcy court referee and judge in Cleveland, a position he retained until he retired in October, 1977.

Group of distinguished personalities campaigning for states to set up safety review boards to investigate plans for plutonium-fueled atomic energy plants.

John B. Breckinridge

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 30 (AP) — John Bayne Breckinridge, 65, Lexington lawyer and former Democratic congressman, died here yesterday of a heart attack. Mr. Breckinridge, who was born in Washington, served in the House of Representatives for six years. He lost his primary bid for a fourth term last year to Tom Easterly, who was defeated in November's general election by Republican Larry Hopkins. A 1939 graduate of the University of Kentucky Law School, Mr. Breckinridge was state attorney general for two terms before being elected to Congress. He was a representative in the Kentucky General Assembly from 1936 to 1960.

Robert Pentland Jr.

MIAMI, July 30 (AP) — Robert Pentland Jr., 80, a Florida philanthropist who once raised \$2.5 million for the March of Dimes, has died at the University of Miami National Children's Cardiac Hospital. Mr. Pentland, who was a founder and former president of the Orange Bowl Committee, had been hospitalized since early June. He was a lifetime member of the hospital's board of directors and over the years pledged more than \$1 million to the facility. He also was a trustee of the university.

U.K. Group Says 26 Ethiopians Have Vanished

PARIS, July 30 (UPI) — At least 26 jailed former officials of the government of Emperor Haile Selassie have disappeared in prison in Ethiopia and may have been executed, according to Amnesty International. In an announcement Saturday, the humanitarian organization said the prisoners, who have dropped from sight in the last 15 days, had all been held for four to five years without legal process in cells in the basement of the headquarters of the provisional military government in Addis Ababa. Amnesty International said that for more than two weeks, food brought for the prisoners by their families each day has been refused by government authorities. It said in the past, similar refusals have meant the prisoners have been killed. The organization said it could not identify the prisoners for fear of reprisals against their families, but said they were all known members of Selassie's government. It said there have been numerous secret political executions in Ethiopia in the past two years and that it has asked Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the head of the government, to provide information about the prisoners.

182 Held, Arms Seized in Police Raids in Italy

NAPLES, July 30 (UPI) — Special police units in southern Italy arrested 182 persons during the weekend and detained 608 for questioning, mostly on suspicion of illegal possession of arms. Carabinieri police said raids in the Campania region and in Sicily netted 25,000 pounds of explosives, 20 rifles, 4,000 cartridges, 70 stolen cars, 10 automatic pistols, 2 hand grenades and more than \$140,000 in cash. Police said they arrested 102 suspects in Campania and 80 in cities throughout Sicily. Most of the suspects were charged with illegal possession of arms, although police said others were under investigation for stealing cars, extortion and drug trafficking.

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Bob Wilber: 'The Feeling of Swing'

sexophone with Benny Goodman

Bob Wilber will be featured with Arne Domnerus in "Jazz under the Stars" at Stockholm's Cultural Park Aug. 2.

Bob Wilber and friends.

Sizing Up the Shrimp, a Most Variable Creature

Mexico is not deprived of shrimp by this disaster; it happens to be one of the few countries in the world that raises shrimp artificially.

— on land. At Puerto Pi, a small fishing village at the end of the Gulf of C "greenhouses" built on land contain long shallow tanks with constantly changed seawater, and in this protected environment shrimps are reared to market. A female shrimp produces 100,000 eggs at a time, and in "greenhouses" 30 percent reach maturity and are harvested 20 weeks after being laid, which is many times the percentage that would

Aerial Propaganda Is Now Target of Collectors

One avid collector and student of "aerotractology" — the word does not yet appear in any dictionary because he has just coined it — is Reginald Auckland, 58. From his home in Sandridge, a village of 500

Falling Leaf is an appropriate title for the publication because

During World War II, the number of leaflets and other such items dropped behind enemy lines ran into the millions. The Monroe

some printed by the North Vietnamese. They were left by hand along trails used by U.S. Army patrols. One was directed at black soldiers: "The racists in the States are the very same as those who want negroes to die in Vietnam."

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Belgium (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Israel (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Singapore (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	76.00
Bermuda (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Italy	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Spain (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Bombay (air)	\$ 4,000.00	2,000.00	1,125.00	Japan (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	2,400.00
Buenos Aires (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Kenya (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Korea (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Tanzania (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
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Denmark (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Malta (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Zaire (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	\$ 600.00	300.00	165.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	European Countries (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
France	\$ 520.00	260.00	145.00	Netherlands	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00				
Germany	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	New Zealand (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
Ghana (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Norway (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Greece (air)	\$ 2,000.00	1,000.00	550.00	Poland (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
				Portugal (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
				Romania (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
				Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
				Spain (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
				Switzerland (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
				Taiwan (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
				Tanzania (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
				Thailand (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
				Turkey (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
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Greek Tomb Yields Armor

ATHENS, July 30 (AP) — The Ministry of Culture and Science reports that the contents of a tomb, discovered last fall near Prodomion in northwestern Greece, make an important contribution to knowledge about armor of the Hellenistic Era (336-146 B.C.).

The box-shaped tomb, thought to be that of a Greek official, contained a bronze cinerary urn, the remains of gilded bronze wreaths and iron armor that included a breastplate, an encased spear and two helmets, one silver-plated. The tomb was accidentally discovered by construction workers.

The fragmented armor has been restored by the National Museum of Greece and will be placed on temporary display there.

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PETITE CHAISE 302 rue Grenelle - St. Germain-des-Prés, 222.13. Closed restaurant. Exp. menu (Fr. 38) wine incl. Op.

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هكذا من الاصل

Algeria Said to Raise Oil-Product Output

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP-DJ) — Oil experts say that Algeria, which recently reduced oil exports 10 percent, or 200,000 barrels a day, is diverting the crude for use in its own refineries to increase sales of more valuable petroleum products.

Observers said they thought Algeria might be attempting to sell the diverted supplies in a so-called "spot" market (IHT, 29), where oil that is not committed under long-term contracts at whatever price the market bears. But oil industry observers they did not think this was so.

They have been diverting a lot of crude for processing in Europe at the same time building up reserves for petroleum products.

By the end of next year, two refinery projects, one at Skikda on the Mediterranean coast and another further west along the coast at Bejaia, should be completed. These refineries will require an additional 300,000 barrels a day of crude oil.

Refined Products

Supporting this belief, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports that Algeria's output of refined oil products is slated to double next year to about 230,000 barrels a day, then more than double again by 1985 to 550,000 barrels a day. Subtracting projected domestic consumption, the figures suggest that the exportable surplus of refined products will rise to \$140 million a day next year and 382,000 in 1985, not counting liquefied petroleum gases from oil fields and refineries.

Algeria produces about 1.2 million barrels a day, half of which is usually sold to the United States.

PEC Mulls New Parley in Dollar

RUT, July 30 (UPI) — Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are discussing the possibility of calling an emergency meeting to reconsider the oil price in light of the decline in value of the U.S. dollar, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Naba reported today.

EC oil is priced and paid for in dollars. In the communiqué issued by OPEC after its July 28 meeting in Geneva, the 13-member said that it would consider a "basket of currencies" dollar continued to fall in value.

According to oil analysts, OPEC was feared that countries like Germany and Japan, whose currencies have been very strong, the dollar, might try to tie the dollar down in order to ease their oil bills. The warning after the Geneva talks was to such countries oil notice that it would not tolerate this.

Idi Oil Minister Sheikh Zaki Yamani said after the meeting that a 5-percent decline in dollar's value would trigger a 5-percent increase in oil prices. Since early June, the dollar has fallen by 3.5 percent on the trade-weighted index as set by the Bank of England.

Calculations were made by the recent meeting taken by OPEC after President Carter's set shake-up about two weeks ago.

Dollar Advances Thin Trade

NDON, July 30 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose sharply against other currencies today except the yen, which was described as very strong.

Small transactions had little impact on currency movements. As far as could be determined, central banks refrained from intervening.

Oil prices eased throughout the day on nervous selling to close at an ounce lower from Friday at \$300.75.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies unless otherwise indicated			
McDonnell Douglas			
Revenue	1,280	1978	973.80
Profits	52.91	1978	35.03
Per share	1.34	1978	0.90
First Half			
Revenue	2,640	1978	1,960
Profits	98.30	1978	74.62
Per share	2.50	1978	1.92
Texas Instruments			
Revenue	784.2	1978	614.6
Profits	44.60	1978	34.27
Per share	1.95	1978	1.50
First Half			
Revenue	1,500	1978	1,200
Profits	82.78	1978	64.96
Per share	3.63	1978	2.85
West Germany			
Commerzbank			
Revenue	62,280	1978	52,700
Profits	184,000	1978	168,700
* 1979 business volume is 62,280 million DM, net 2,280 as erroneously reported in IHT of July 24.			
Armstrong Cork			
Revenue	342.8	1978	326.2
Profits	18.1	1978	20.7
Per share	0.70	1978	0.80
First Half			
Revenue	669.5	1978	619.3
Profits	35.0	1978	35.1
Per share	1.35	1978	1.36



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Oil Shortage Is Over — for Now

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP-DJ) — The world oil shortage is over, at least for a while. No one is sure when it ended. Indeed, many will argue that it has not. But petroleum is suddenly plentiful worldwide. Consumption is down. Production is up. Aboveground inventories are moving into the "normal" range. Although still at high levels, spot prices for petroleum are coming down. "There is no longer a petroleum shortage," said a London-based oilman turned petroleum consultant.

Barring another cutoff of Iranian oil or a disruption of supplies elsewhere, a surplus may be building. A temporary "mini-glut" is anticipated next year, if not sooner, by a small but growing group of oil observers, including several oil ministers in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Such a surplus may be here already, but it is obscured by the "gloom-and-doom" headlines on energy, the continued panic buying of fuels and crude oil in parts of the world, and the distortions caused in oil markets by government programs in the major consuming

nations, particularly the United States, that are designed to share the "shortages."

James Schlesinger, the outgoing U.S. energy secretary, has become more optimistic about the outlook for fuel supplies. Although he predicts a "snug oil market" for the third quarter, Mr. Schlesinger said Friday that the supply situation in the United States was continuing to ease. He cited "a surprising increase" in gasoline inventories and said that the United States was "on target or very close to target" in its program to push stocks of heating oil and other distillates to between 230 million and 240 million 42-gallon barrels by October.

For the long run, however, an end to the shortage might be bad news for consumers because it could hamper renewed efforts to deal with long-term energy problems. This transition period is a very tricky situation, said James Denike, a Shell Oil vice president. "Things could be fairly comfortable for a while, but the danger of the full could be complacency and a revival of demand."

Also, oil observers say that there is no guarantee that the Iranian crisis has ended or that other disruptions will not occur. They caution that the Iranian revolution, which has cost the world more than 350 million barrels of oil so far, underscored the fragility of the supply system.

Most experts agree that, even if there should be an oil surplus, it probably will be short-lived. Despite the current reduction in consumption, it is generally believed that world demand for oil eventually will exceed the capabilities of the petroleum producers. Many OPEC nations are believed to be producing at levels that they may not be able to sustain. It is such concern that is behind the continued scramble by many companies for assured supplies of oil, no matter the price.

Unsold Cargoes

Even so, many companies are beginning to snub spot markets. Some oil speculators have been caught with unsold cargoes purchased at peak prices. A much preferred grade of Nigerian crude oil, which sold for as much as \$42 a barrel a few weeks ago, was down last week to \$33 a barrel, delivered to the U.S. Gulf Coast. It is doubtful, however, that spot prices will drop to the official range of \$18 to \$23.50 set by OPEC.

Whatever the outlook, the supply picture is improving daily. The main sign of that improvement is in aboveground oil inventories. According to E. Anthony Copp, energy-research-and-development vice president for Salomon Brothers, worldwide inventories have risen to a near-normal range of 4.4 billion to 4.5 billion barrels and are still rising.

World output has begun to outrun demand. Although the North Sea and Mexico are contributing to added supplies, OPEC also has increased production despite real and threatened cutbacks by some members.

There has been a sharp decline in consumption. U.S. gasoline consumption in the four weeks ended July 13 was down 9.5 percent to 7.7 million barrels a day from the record 7.7 million barrels in the year-earlier period.

Technology Inappropriate for Developing Countries

Research and Development: Geared for Rich Nations

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP-DJ) — Research and development is a \$150-billion-a-year global enterprise employing about 3 million scientists and engineers. Yet developing nations for the most part are limping along with imported technology, much of it inappropriate for their economic development needs.

Colin Norman of the Washington-based Worldwatch Institute, a private research organization, called attention to these disparities in a report published Saturday. He said that the developing nations, where 80 percent of the world's people live, account for less than 5 percent of global R&D activities that represent an "essential ingredient in securing the long-term prosperity of nations and businesses."

The United States, West European countries, Canada and Japan account for about two-thirds of R&D outlays while the Soviet Union and other East European countries account for 30 percent, Mr. Norman estimated.

"As long as the world's R&D capacity remains highly concentrated in the industrial world," Mr. Norman said, "the focus will continue to be largely on the problems of the rich countries, and the developing world will remain dependent on imported — and often inappropriate — technology" for its development.

The study, financed by a grant

from the United Nations Environment Program, was made public as the industrial nations and the developing countries were preparing for a UN-sponsored conference next month in Vienna on how to expand the R&D capabilities of the developing nations.

U.S. officials are not optimistic that the conference will have major results. Richard Cooper, the State Department's undersecretary for economic affairs, said that the United States would like to support a greater transfer of technology from the industrial to the developing countries. But he suggested that the Vienna conference was not likely to accomplish much unless the developing countries put aside what he called the old arguments about how multinational corporations and the industrial nations are exploiting them.

The Worldwatch study suggested that, if the more-advanced developing nations could achieve a broader R&D base, their contributions might be substantial. For example, Mr. Norman noted, there is "considerable scope" for more R&D efforts involving two or more developing nations.

Brazil, Mr. Norman said, started a research effort in 1975 to produce ethanol from sugarcane for use as motor vehicle fuel. In the process, he said, Brazil has become a world leader in this technology.

"There is, however, a limit to the ability of many Third World governments" to launch such major R&D programs, the report said. "That limit is set mostly by shortages of capital and expertise, both of which are widely available in industrial countries."

News and Notes

Lloyds of London underwriters have declared the Gulf a war zone and have therefore issued cancellation notices on all insurance policies covering freight moved there, a spokesman said. This designation means all policies after 30 days will no longer incorporate war risk.

Revenues rise to \$30.4 million last year, an 80-percent jump from 1977, whereas all NYSE firms showed a combined gain of only 35 percent.

Olympic Airways, Greece's state-owned airline, says it is spending \$1 billion over five years for Airbus A-300s for its European international flights and Boeing 737s for domestic flights. Olympic says that it has ordered three A-300s and seven B-737s for delivery in 1980 and 1981 and that by 1983 it hopes to receive five more A-300s.

Texas and Southern California Edison will sign an agreement Tuesday to build jointly a \$300-million demonstration facility that will use a coal gasifier to fuel a power plant in California. If the 100,000-kilowatt test plant is successful, it may become a prototype for future coal-based power stations. It will combine Texas gasifier technology with power plant technology in a process that could prove more energy-efficient than coal-burning power stations, use less water and be less environmentally damaging, industry sources said.

The West German government is urging the nation's two largest aircraft manufacturers, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and VFW-Fokker, to merge to remain internationally competitive, an Economics Ministry official said.

Discount brokering was one of the most profitable and rapidly growing segments of the U.S. securities industry last year, the Securities and Exchange Commission reports. Discount brokerage now accounts for about 4.2 percent of overall retail share volume. Those with two years of experience saw their commission

Pan Am Gets 75% Of National Stock; Eastern to Fight

NEW YORK, July 30 (UPI) — Pan American World Airways says it has made agreements giving it ownership of 75.9 percent of National Airlines, but Eastern Airlines said that it is determined to stay in the fight for National.

Pan Am said it has accepted a proposal to pay Texas International Airlines \$39.5 million immediately and \$65.5 million between Nov. 15 and next March 1 for its 24.5-percent ownership of National. This is an average price of \$50 a share and would raise Pan Am's investment in National to 75.9 percent, or \$292 million.

If the Civil Aeronautics Board should decide that Eastern can continue, an auction will be arranged for National shares at a starting price of \$50 a share. If Eastern bids high enough and Pan Am is not willing to top the bid, Pan Am would be obligated to sell its National shares to Eastern. The auction would consist of five bidding rounds.

By Mark Blackburn

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (NYT) — When IBM speaks, Silicon Valley trembles.

Makers of computer equipment that is plugged into machines produced by International Business Machines have been quivering since January, when IBM announced a new line of small computers that may eliminate their market. Known as the 4300 series, it is beginning to go out to customers. The more announcement was enough to force down the price of rival plug-compatible, or "add-on," equipment and raise fears of an industry shakeout.

The introduction already has hurt some companies, including Intel, which is based in an area of California known as Silicon Valley because of the concentration of computer firms. The threatened shakeout could extend to makers of similar equipment on the upper end of the computer scale when IBM announces a new large computer, the "H" series, possibly later this year.

The IBM model is so new that "the industry hasn't had a chance to get its hands on it to see whether they can add onto it or not," said Joseph Kapka of Hambrecht & Quist, an investment banking firm here that specializes in the electronics industry. But, he added, "the fear is that the plug-compatible market could disappear."

The effects of the model introduction, which Mr. Kapka described as "unusually aggressive," are already widespread. AMDahl, a manufacturer of big computers in direct competition with IBM, has

Glamour Stocks Aid Firmer NYSE Prices

NEW YORK, July 30 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices firmed slightly today in moderate trading aided by a better tone for selected blue chip and glamour issues.

Analysts said investors drew some encouragement from remarks by Federal Reserve Chairman-designate Paul Volcker while at the same time recognizing the plight of the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 1.02 to 338.74 but other averages firmed and advanced led declines 740 to 648. Volume rose to 28.64 million shares.

Mr. Volcker told the Senate Banking Committee he would favor tax cuts over increased spending to combat a recession but that he would want to study the state of the economy further before deciding if a tax cut is needed.

Among glamour and blue chip issues, U.S. steel added 1/2 to 23 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 1/2 to 23 1/2, Boeing 1/2 to 42 1/2, IBM, which hit a new yearly low of 68 on Friday, 1/2 to 69 1/2, and Eastman Kodak 1/2 to 53 1/2.

Pan American World Airways topped the active list, adding 1/2 to eight on turnover of more than 1 million shares. It holds options to buy all the National Airlines stock held by Texas International Airlines. That would give Pan Am nearly 75 percent of National's common. National tacked on 1/4 to 47 1/2 and Texas International 1/2 to 12 in active American Stock Exchange trading.

Eastern Airlines said it could still end up buying National despite Pan Am's majority holdings, but Eastern's shares eased 1/2 to 8 1/2.

Takeovers continued to draw investor interest. Flintkote gained 4 1/2 to 48 1/2. It said it is holding merger talks with a number of companies.

Xtra added 3 1/2 to 27 on top of a gain of more than four points Friday. It said then it knew of no reason for the price rise.

Reliance Electric dropped 2 1/2 to 59 1/2 after a federal court temporarily

blocked Exxon's bid to acquire Reliance pending a hearing sought by the Justice Department. Exxon eased 1/2 to 55 1/2.

OKC Corp. continued to slide, losing 2 1/2 to 55 1/2. It plans to liquidate.

Liggett Group dropped 1/2 to 38 1/2. It reported sharply lower second quarter profits and said subsequent results could be hurt by cutbacks in its domestic cigarette business.

American Stock Exchange prices were lower.

Productivity Off in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (Reuters) — Productivity in the U.S. private business sector declined at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.8 percent in the second quarter, the sharpest drop since the 6.9-percent fall in the first quarter of 1974, the Labor Department said today.

The decline followed a 2.8-percent drop in the first quarter, and left productivity 0.8 percent below the quarter a year earlier.

The drop was particularly severe in the nonfarm business sector where productivity was off a record 5.7 percent after falling 3 percent in the first quarter. It was down 1.2 percent from a year earlier.

The decline for the entire private business sector reflected a 4.7-percent drop in output and a 0.9-percent decline in hours worked. In the first quarter, there was a 1.2-percent increase in output and a 4.1-percent rise in hours. Unit labor costs were up 13.6 percent in the second quarter after a 14.6-percent rise in the first. Unit labor costs for the second quarter were 10.7 percent higher than a year earlier.

Productivity was up 3.3 percent in manufacturing after a 1.9-percent decline in the first quarter. It was 2.4 percent higher than a year earlier.

IBM 4300 Has Industry Running Scared

had a drop in earnings as new customers have insisted on leasing rather than purchasing while they wait to see what the "H" series will look like.

Data General and Digital Equipment, both producers of memory-storage units that can be added to IBM equipment, have cut the price of their equipment up to 50 percent in an effort to remain competitive with the sharply reduced cost of memory in the 4300. National Semiconductor and Mostek also have been forced to cut prices.

But the hardest-hit has been Intel. The company expects to announce a second-quarter loss of more than \$10 million and is uncertain whether it can finish the year in the black.

Intel was probably the least prepared to cope with an IBM product that, according to industry observers, offers the user four times the performance for his dollar. Its structure is different from that of any of IBM's other competitors. It sells and leases computer equipment made for it by suppliers, and uses the computer revenues plus borrowed money to finance the purchase and leasing of transportation equipment.

The company had aimed to sell 400 of the small computers made for it by National Semiconductor this year, but in the first six months, because of the introduction of the competing IBM system, it only sold 90, according to Peter Gaskins, a special assistant to vice chairman Gary Friedman, who has emerged as the dominant figure at Intel.

Foreign Investments Up Sharply In U.S.; Plant Construction Cited

NEW YORK, July 30 (Reuters) — Foreign investments in the United States increased substantially in the second quarter, but a greater portion was concentrated in plant construction, the Conference Board said in its second-quarter survey on foreign investment.

It said that 104 new manufacturing investments were made, the highest quarterly total in the 10-year history of the survey. The previous high of 101 investments was recorded in the year-ago period. Acquisition of existing U.S. firms accounted for one-third of the in-

vestments against about half in the 1978 quarter.

The survey showed the surge in second-quarter investments was due to an increase in new plant construction. David Bauer, who directed the survey, said that the trend away from foreign acquisitions bears watching because it represents a shift in foreign business activity.

Foreign chemical companies, which had been relatively quiet during the last year, increased their activity in the second quarter, topping all other industries with 18 investments.

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13 Month Stock				P/E				High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E				High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E			
High	Low	Div.	Div. in 5 Yrd.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.	Div. in 5 Yrd.	P/E	High	Low	Div.
391% 23% AMC	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
392% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
393% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
394% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
395% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
396% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
397% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
398% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
399% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
400% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
401% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
402% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
403% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
404% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
405% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
406% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
407% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
408% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
409% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
410% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
411% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
412% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
413% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
414% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
415% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
416% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
417% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
418% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
419% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35%	30%	4
420% 23% AMT	2.24	6.4	7	35	17%	17%	35%	30%	4	22%	17%	17%	35		

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Now Issue - July 31, 1979



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GIROZENTRALE

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Open	High	Low
------	------	-----	-------	-----	------	------	-----

Aug	65.80	65.80	65.70	65.70	-1.50	Nov	91.40	91.20	91.20	91.20	+1.15	ES, sales: 1,500
Oct	65.45	65.45	65.35	65.35	-1.45	Dec	91.40	91.20	91.20	91.20	+1.15	Total open interest: 1,500
Dec	65.45	65.45	65.35	65.35	-1.45	Jan	91.40	91.20	91.20	91.20	+1.15	
Est. sales: 30,000; sales FrL 23,400.												
Total open interest: FrL 55,252; off 1,000 from Thurs.												
FEEDER CATTLE												
65,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.												
Aug	72.50	72.50	71.95	72.62	-21	Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-45	Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Jan	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Feb	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Mar	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Jan	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Apr	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Feb	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	May	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Mar	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Apr	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Jul	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
May	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Aug	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Jul	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Aug	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-27	Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	+1.15	
Est. sales: 4,742; sales FrL 7,402.												
Total open interest: FrL 19,584; off 178 from Thurs.												
LIVE HOGS												
100 lbs. cwt. per lb.												
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Sep	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Dec	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Oct	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jan	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Nov	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Feb	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Dec	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Mar	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jan	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Apr	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Feb	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	May	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Mar	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jun	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Apr	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jul	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
May	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Aug	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jun	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Sep	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jul	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Oct	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Est. sales: 4,742; sales FrL 7,402.												
Total open interest: FrL 19,584; off 178 from Thurs.												
LIVE HOGS												
100 lbs. cwt. per lb.												
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Sep	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Dec	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Oct	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jan	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Nov	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Feb	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Dec	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Mar	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jan	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Apr	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Feb	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	May	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Mar	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jun	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Apr	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jul	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
May	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Aug	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jun	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Sep	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jul	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Oct	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Est. sales: 4,742; sales FrL 7,402.												
Total open interest: FrL 19,584; off 178 from Thurs.												
LIVE HOGS												
100 lbs. cwt. per lb.												
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Sep	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Dec	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Oct	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jan	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Nov	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Feb	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Dec	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Mar	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jan	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Apr	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Feb	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	May	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Mar	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jun	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Apr	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jul	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
May	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Aug	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jun	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Sep	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jul	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Oct	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Est. sales: 4,742; sales FrL 7,402.												
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LIVE HOGS												
100 lbs. cwt. per lb.												
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Sep	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Dec	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Oct	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jan	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Nov	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Feb	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Dec	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Mar	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jan	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Apr	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Feb	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	May	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Mar	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jun	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Apr	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jul	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
May	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Aug	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jun	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Sep	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jul	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Oct	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Est. sales: 4,742; sales FrL 7,402.												
Total open interest: FrL 19,584; off 178 from Thurs.												
LIVE HOGS												
100 lbs. cwt. per lb.												
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Sep	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Dec	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Oct	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jan	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Nov	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Feb	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Dec	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Mar	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jan	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Apr	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Feb	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	May	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Mar	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jun	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Apr	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jul	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
May	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Aug	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jun	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Sep	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jul	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Oct	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Est. sales: 4,742; sales FrL 7,402.												
Total open interest: FrL 19,584; off 178 from Thurs.												
LIVE HOGS												
100 lbs. cwt. per lb.												
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Sep	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Dec	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Oct	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jan	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Nov	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Feb	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Dec	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Mar	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jan	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Apr	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Feb	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	May	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Mar	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jun	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Apr	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jul	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
May	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Aug	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jun	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Sep	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jul	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Oct	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Est. sales: 4,742; sales FrL 7,402.												
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Aug	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Nov	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Sep	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Dec	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Oct	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Jan	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Nov	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Feb	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Dec	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Mar	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.40	+1.15	
Jan	35.40	35.40	34.80	35.35	+42	Apr	35.40					

New highs	87
New lows	8

Dow Jones Averages				
	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	251.46	253.31	247.91	252.09
20 Trn	181.92	182.09	187.48	188.02
60 Stk	776.56	800.34	796.82	798.91

Standard & Poor's				
	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	114.97	114.57	114.87	+0.05
Industries	114.97	113.27	114.87	+0.05
Utilities	52.16	51.51	51.60	+0.05
Transp.	15.19	15.07	15.10	+0.05
Tranap.	15.62	15.41	15.57	+0.05

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	58.79	58.63	58.79	+0.05
Industries	105.42	105.29	105.39	+0.05
Transp.	49.97	49.79	49.97	+0.05
Utilities	38.88	38.83	38.86	+0.05
Tranap.	14.64	14.78	14.61	+0.05

Odd-Lot Trading in NYSE				
	Shares	Buy	Sales	Change
July 27	124,477	258,742		
July 26	123,048	272,854		
July 25	123,048	272,854		
July 24	123,048	272,854		
July 23	123,048	272,854		

*These totals are included in the total sales.

American Most Active				
	Sales	Close	Change	Volume
Chauha Ha	14,600	14.00		
Rest Int'l	14,600	14.00		
Int'l Corp	14,600	14.00		
Int'l Corp	14,600	14.00		
DeveCo Am	74,200	19.00		
Loew's Thea	74,200	19.00		
TextInt'l	62,000	12.00		

Dow Jones Average

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	838.71	842.49	833.45	838.74

20 Trn	251.46	253.31	249.71	252.09
15 Wh	107.92	108.63	107.48	108.02
65 Stk	298.56	300.34	296.82	298.91

	High	Low	Close
Composite	103.43	102.42	103.15
Industrials	114.88	113.27	114.02

1. Anglo-Cors (Ind.); 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Simons Ind.; 4. Financial Times Ind.; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana Ind.

—0.37	one Ind.; 6. April Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.;	COFFEE C	
—0.13	8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Mikhal Dow-Jones	37.500 lbs.; cents per lb.	
—0.33	Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.	Sep.	176.51 176.51 182.75 190.00 — 6.77
		Dec.	186.50 186.50 183.76 183.76 — 6.00

Market	European Market
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[illegible]

prices
 (a)

Lead Spot, lb	12
Copper select, lb	16
Tin (Strait), lb	20
Zinc E & L basis, lb	14

[illegible]

CanHamstd g	65,400	194	
			Today AMEX No Close

Soc. Generale	1.885	Finiside
Solvay	2.580	Genero
Un. Miniere	756	IFI
		Unigros

[illegible]

379.00	Barnes & Noble	GK Tech
120.50	Big Three	GK Tec 1.94m
197.25	Butterfly	GenSignal
1,427.00	Cliff Riff	Harris Bank
1,002.00		

[illegible]

Unchanged	247
Total Issues	811
New highs	N/A
New lows	N/A

AMEX Index

199.57	198.72	199.38
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European Gold Market		
July 26, 1977		
	A.M.	P.M.
London	304.45	307.40
Zurich	305.475	307.425
Paris (12.5 kilo)	322.40	321.57

Official morning and afternoon fluxes
 London and Paris, opening and closing

U.S./dollars per ounce.

Box	Aug. 79	Nov. 79	Feb.
310	5.00-6.00	15.00-16.00	21.75
315	— —	13.00-14.00	19.75

320	---	10.00	1.00	17.75
325	---	7.00	8.00	15.00
330	---	---	---	13.25

Gold Trading 305.00-305.75

Valeurs White Weld S
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 0251 - Telex 28305

[illegible][illegible]

side	478.00	Coltind pfd	Keller Ind
	648.00	Column Gas	LTV 240ps
for	1,575.00	Cooper Ind	LomanSen
horse	2,470.00	Coopin cvyf	LevFd Cap
condm	454.00		

	M.C.	Cosma's	Liberty Cas
	379.00	Crocker Nat	Mary Kay
	186.20	CrossInd 3rd	Nattel 2500
Atlanta	384.00	CrossInd Int	Merc Tex S
	365.00	DukePatt	Midland Ross
Boston	N.A.	Dun Brodst	NIMedCre s
	449.00		
	697.00		
	55.25		
CHI	999.00		
Denver	467.50	Amsstr 5.51prv	Sells Latz
	67.00	Chg 4x2	Talley Ind
	61.00	Pract Gamb	Tohn Pack
	412.00		
	72.10		
	10.00		

Ch.	Anglo-Am Cp	\$ 7.00	Petrol
	Anglo-Am	\$0.80	Produce
	Barclays Bnk	4.75	Rn Prod
			Seaford

[illegible]

LONDON, July 30
The International Wh

Wheat	1,083
Barley	749
Oats	2,080
Rye	1,326
Triticale	2,218
Other	856
Wheat	7,725
Barley	3,540
Oats	4,296
Rye	2,353
Triticale	5,216
Other	3,170

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

Journal of Management Studies, 20(6), 791-806.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 27, 1979

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—	Closing Prices, July 30, 1979	Petrol Perilbon
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[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices July 27, 1979
Quotations in Canadian funds,

[illegible]

Canadian Index

July 30, 1979

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

July 30, 1979
Price
Year

1/2	Aashi Prasi	345	Meehi E. Wm	525
1/2	Canon	352	Mitsui Bussan Ind.	540
1/2	De Mita, Genl	359	Mitsui Bank	550
1/2	Full Bank	329	Mitsui Bank	559
1/2	Full Photo	390	Mitsui Bank	564
1/2	Himechi	339	Nissan Elec.	381
1/2	Honda Motor	329	Shimizu	438
1/2	C. Itoh	388	Sanyo Corp	1,890
1/2	Joan Air L.	2,000	SunLife Bank	339
1/2	Kaneshi E.L. Parr.	522	Tokai Marine	529
1/2	Kase Soda	335	Tokai Marine	442
1/2	Kirin Brewery	414	Tokai	129
1/2	Komatsu	321	Tokai Marine	567
1/2	Kubota	374	Toray	156
1/2	Matsui E.L. Ind.	628	Toyoaki	864

**We hereby announce
that Mr. A. Michael Meurs
has been appointed
Investment Representative
for ABN Bank Singapore.**



ABN Bank

Singapore: Algemene Bank Nederland, 2, Cecil Street.
D'Almeida Street, Singapore 0104, Telephone 915511.
Telex: BS 21306.

SIEMENS WESTERN FINANCE N.V.

Our Warrants Are About to Expire

Our Warrants Are About to Expire

We wish to point out that the Warrants issued by us in 1969 with our 5½ per cent U.S. dollar bonds due 1979 will expire on August 31, 1979.

Each Warrant entitles its holder to acquire twelve (12) shares of DM 50.00 par value each in the common stock of Siemens AG against payment of the option price, i.e. of DM 219.60 per share. The shares will be entitled to the full dividend for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979. Siemens shares are presently trading above the option price.

• Holders of such Warrants are requested to contact their bank in time, since option declarations which reach the warrant agent (Deutsche Bank AG, Munich branch) after August 31, 1979 cannot be considered.

In order to ensure that the option rights can be exercised in time, the Warrants will cease to be officially listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and on all German Stock Exchanges at the close of business on August 24, 1979.

Willemstad, Curaçao,
July 1979

SIEMENS WESTERN FINANCE N.V.

July 1978

